IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

On page 1, please replace the paragraph starting on line 13 with the following paragraph:

A modern day communication system is required to support a variety of applications. One such communication system is a code division multiple access (CDMA) system that supports voice and data communication between users over a terrestrial link. The use of CDMA techniques in a multiple access communication system is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,901,307, entitled "SPREAD SPECTRUM MULTIPLE ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM USING SATELLITE OR TERRESTRIAL REPEATERS," and U.S. Patent No. 5,103,459, entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR GENERATING WAVEFORMS IN A CDMA CELLULAR TELEPHONE SYSTEM." Another specific CDMA system is disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/963,386, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR HIGH RATE PACKET DATA TRANSMISSION," filed November 3, 1997, now U.S. Patent No. 6,574,211, issued June 3, 2003 (the HDR system). These patents ~~and patent application~~ are assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated herein by reference.

On page 2, please replace the paragraph starting on line 8 with the following paragraph:

Newer generation CDMA systems are typically capable of supporting a number of data rates that typically include a high maximum data rate. For example, the HDR system can be operated to transmit data at rates ranging from 38.4 Kbps up to 2467.6 Kbps. This wide [[rate]] range of data rates is especially effective for data communication, which is typically characterized by long periods of silence punctuated by large bursts of traffic.

On page 5, please replace the paragraph starting on line 8 with the following paragraph:

As shown in FIG. 1, base station 104a transmits data to remote terminal 106a on the downlink; base station 104b transmits data to remote terminal 106h; base station 104c transmits data to remote terminal 106c, and so on. In the example shown in FIG. 1, remote terminal 106h

receives a data transmission from base station [[140b]] 104b and pilots from base stations 104a and 104d.

On page 5, please replace the paragraph starting on line 29 with the following paragraph:

In the design shown in FIG. 2, base station 104 includes a number of channel elements 242 (only one channel element is shown in FIG. 2 for simplicity), a data queue 248, and a scheduler 250. One channel element 242 is assigned to process the communication with each remote terminal. Each channel element 242 assigned to a particular remote terminal couples to an associated selector element 214 of BSC 110 also assigned to the same remote terminal. Data queue 248 couples to channel elements [[214]] 242 and receives and stores data to be transmitted on the forward link to the remote terminals. Scheduler 250 couples to all channel elements 242 and data queue 248, and schedules transmissions for data users.

On page 7, please replace the paragraph starting on line 16 with the following paragraph:

As shown in FIG. 1, the remote terminals are dispersed throughout the system. Scheduler 250 is tasked with scheduling the data transmissions to the data users within the coverage area such that a set of goals is optimized. These goals may include (1) improved utilization of the forward link capacity by transmitting as much data as can be supported by the available system resources and link conditions, (2) reduced transmission delays, and (3) fair allocation of the forward link capacity to all data users based on a set of priorities. The goals are optimized by balancing a list of factors. Forward link scheduling is described in further detail in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/798,951, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FORWARD LINK RATE SCHEDULING," filed March 17, 2000, now U.S. Patent No. 6,335,922, issued January 1, 2002, and Serial No. 09/528,235, entitled "FORWARD-LINK SCHEDULING IN A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION ~~SYSTEM",~~ SYSTEM," now U.S. Patent No. 6,850,506, issued February 1, 2005, both assigned to the assignee of the invention and incorporated herein by reference.

On page 8, please replace the paragraph starting on line 6 with the following paragraph:

Data communication is typically bursty in nature and may be characterized by long periods of silence punctuated by large bursts of traffic. The variable data rates are very effective for data communication, and allow the system to transmit data at a high data rate to a particular remote terminal when a data transmission is requested, and if, the link conditions permit. The high data rate can reduce transmission delays and enhance user satisfaction.

On page 16, please replace the paragraph starting on line 8 with the following paragraph:

As defined by the HDR system, the NULL cover can be used to indicate that the remote terminal does not desire any data transmission from the system. Covering the DRC value with the NULL cover has the desired effect to stop the data transmission, but also does not result in an erroneous adjustment of the transmit power. Also, by using the NULL cover, the scheduler can be designed and operated to maintain the remote terminal's priority during the time the data transmission was temporarily stopped such that the same base station can serve the remote terminal when it desires to resume the data transmission. Moreover, no change [[is]] <u>in</u> handoff is performed when the NULL cover is used.

On page 16, please replace the paragraph starting on line 17 with the following paragraph:

As noted above and [[show]] <u>shown</u> in FIG. 7, a signaling delay exists between the transmission of the DRC message by the remote terminal and the corresponding data transmission by the base station. During slot n (based on the time reference of the base station), the remote terminal processes the transmission for the previous slot n-1 and updates the average throughput. If the threshold throughput is exceeded, the remote terminal sends an appropriate DRC message starting in slot n to request the base station to stop the data transmission. This DRC message is received and processed by the base station in the next slot n+1. If requested, the data transmission is stopped for the following slot n+2. As can be seen, a two-slot delay exists between the transmission in slot n-1 that causes the average throughput to exceed the threshold throughput and the stoppage of the data transmission in slot n+2. Because of the signaling delay, the base station may still be transmitting (e.g., at the peak data rate) during slots n and n+1.